

SPA THREAT SEEN AS
NEW GERMAN TRICK

Berlin, Posing as Bargainer,
Makes Well Timed State-
ment on Frankfurt.

PREMIERS AT A MEETING

Millerand and Lloyd George
Likely to Reach Agreement
on Amount of Indemnity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

London, England, May 14.—Reports from Berlin that the German government had decided not to attend the Spa conference until the evacuation of Frankfurt was complete, are regarded here as a typical German trick on the part of Chancellor Mueller. As the meeting of Premier Lloyd George and Millerand will definitely settle the future industrial and economic life of Germany, officials here feel that the German government would not be ready to meet at Spa on the date originally set.

It was authorized today that the French were quietly reducing the size of their force in Frankfurt and that the German reports of the Mueller demand for the French evacuation of that city were regarded as nothing more than an effort by Berlin to stall the French for a fait accompli in which they had no part.

It was insisted here that the postponement of the Spa conference will be entirely at the volition of the Allies and that the German plenipotentiaries will not be allowed to go there in any other capacity than to receive the allied terms. Indeed, if the German plenipotentiaries in this connection had any effect whatever it has been to strengthen the determination of Premier Lloyd George and Lloyd George to go to Spa with a united purpose.

Premiers Met Cordially.

The meeting late this afternoon of Premier Lloyd George and Millerand in this pretty village, five miles from Polignac, was marked by the utmost cordiality between them. Mr. Millerand was enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants of Polignac as he passed through the decorated streets and by the crowd that had gathered in front of the gates of the villa where the two premiers are staying. Premier Lloyd George is accompanied by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Premier Millerand by Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance.

Russia Will Not Be Discussed.

The importance of the financial questions before the premiers has crowded most of the other problems of the programme of this conference. Russia, it was said, is among the subjects that will not be taken up by them.

It had been decided to discuss the Russian imbroglio in view of the new situation created by the success of the Polish-Lithuanian offensive against the Bolsheviks, but owing to the fact that still further developments are expected there soon it was decided to postpone further consideration of Russia and to try to settle the complicated financial problems.

LONDON, May 14.—The German Cabinet, after a full discussion with the Ministers of the Federal States, decided unanimously that Germany should not send representatives either to the Spa or

Evacuation of Frankfurt
By French Troops Is Near

PARIS, May 14.—Gen. Nollet, head of the allied commission of control in Germany, reports investigation in the neutral zone disclosed the probability that German troops in the Ruhr district shortly will conform to the numbers authorized by the protocol of last August.

Marshal Foch, therefore, has instructed Gen. Degoutt, commander of the allied troops on the Rhine, to send without delay an officer of his staff to Cassel to meet the German commander. He will arrange details for evacuation by the French troops of the Frankfurt district, which has been occupied since April 6.

DOCK STRIKE GRIPS
4 FRENCH LINERS

Big Ships Are Unable to Sail
From Havre for New York
Because of Walkout.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 14.—Although other phases of the French general strike seem to be gradually diminishing in force, the dock workers in Havre declare their intention to fight to a finish. The port is crowded with vessels, and there is no hope of unloading supplies needed in the interior of the country. The prospects of the largest steamships of the French line are unable to sail for New York.

It is estimated that the strike of the dock workers is costing France a loss of many millions of francs, as the tourist travel this spring has been seriously interfered with. Efforts are being made to release the steamship France by next Tuesday by putting volunteers to work. The prospects of the Savoie, Rochambeau and Lorraine getting away are not good.

The strikers at Havre, awed by the presence of large military guards on the banks of the Seine, are not attempting violence, although numerous conflicts have been reported as having occurred in the outer districts of the port. Coastwise vessels are allowed to ply to keep up the supply of rations to Havre and other coastal towns, and today the railroad companies were able to get out three trains from Havre to Paris and three from Paris to Havre.

The General Federation of Labor called out the gas workers today, but less than 50 per cent. of the men responded to the call, a sufficient number of them remaining at work in Paris to maintain both the industrial and residential supplies of gas. Reports from the provinces are to the effect that the situation there is 50 per cent. of normal.

JUGO-SLAV ENVOYS
RETURNING TO PARIS

Negotiations Over Fiume Apparently at an End.

PALLANZA, Italy, May 14.—N. P. Pichich and Anton Trumbich, Foreign Ministers of Jugo-Slavia, who have been here since early in the week discussing the Adriatic question with Italian delegates, left here today for Paris.

A London newspaper on May 12 received advice from Pallanza that a settlement of the Adriatic question had been reached between the Jugo-Slav and Italian delegates. A despatch received in London from Rome by Reuters said no settlement had been reached and that Foreign Minister Scialoja of Italy had left for Rome.

REED SAYS WILSON
IS PARTY EPITAPHER

Continued from First Page.

compromising for the league, and asserts that the nation's honor is at stake." Senator Reed reviewed the President's repeated statements that we must observe neutrality, and later his abandonment of that doctrine. The President charged his position, he said, as outlined in 1916.

"I am unable to reconcile my mind to this system of mental acrobatics," said Mr. Reed. Then he recited how the President changed his attitude concerning freedom of the seas. He reviewed what he called the President's inconsistent utterances in connection with entering and prosecuting the war and the demand for a peace without victory.

Many of the President's statements, he said, proved incorrect.

"I do not question the right of the President to change his mind," Senator Reed continued. "I am discussing this new and silly doctrine that whatever the President says binds the country."

"No sane man believes it possible that the peace treaty can be ratified until after March 4, 1921. Even if the Democratic party writes into its platform a declaration for unconditional acceptance of the treaty, there cannot be such a change in Senate membership as would prevent one-third from rejecting it. A change in the Senate to ratify the treaty could not be accomplished for two years after March 4, 1921. No body outside a lunatic asylum believes unqualified approval of the treaty possible."

Cites the Case of Gore.

A list of those Democrats who must be rejected in the Senate in November was read by Mr. Reed. In mentioning Senator Chamberlain (Ore.) he said: "How long can a party live if one man's will is to be set up regardless of the political situation? The President by his letter to Mr. Hanaker makes the treaty a political issue for the first time."

Later, commenting on Senator Gore (Okla.), he said: "Woodrow Wilson would not have been nominated for President of the United States in 1912 if it had not been for Thomas P. Gore. I know that to be a fact."

Taken in one way or another, Mr. Reed said, all but six Democratic Senators come under the President's "brand of dishonor."

Senator Reed read a list of Democratic Senators who at the last voted to ratify the treaty, "incurring all the dishonor imputed by the President." "They are dishonored, disgraced and damned," he said. "What a spectacle the Democratic party will make as it lines up for battle in the next campaign. Those who voted for the Lodge reservations must eat their own words and their own votes on every platform from which they speak. We will enter this fight, if we accept the President's advice, with every man who has been honored by the party disgraced, and his record reëstablished. The platform will be the epitaph of present day democracy."

Walking over to the Republican side Senator Reed said the great financial interests of the country and the international banking corporations are trying to influence Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, "to adopt a half way plank on the treaty."

"All such sinister influences have been working," he said. "I do not believe they will succeed. The Republicans have heard from too many States, and Hiram Johnson has received too great a popular endorsement."

Returning to those Democratic Senators who hope to be reëlected in November, Senator Reed called attention to "the various indefensible things his party would be called upon to support in the election." Among them he enumerated the plurality of voting allowed the British Empire, the reservation relating to the Monroe Doctrine and the limitation placed upon armament, saying "no country ever has the right to surrender the privilege of self-defense."

"Madness could go no further," he said in abruptly concluding his speech.

CREDIT OR ANOTHER
RISING, BERLIN VIEW

German Bankers Expect New
Revolution Unless Tangible
Help Is Given.

RAW MATERIALS VITAL

Financiers Concerned With
Being Able to Keep Industrial
Machine Working.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW
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BERLIN, May 14.—Germany's real need of outside assistance consists of obtaining steady foreign markets for her manufactures. This need will be emphasized by the German representatives at the conference in Brussels. A comparatively small loan to enable German manufacturers to buy necessary raw materials undoubtedly will be asked.

However, Germany's most important financiers are more concerned with being able to keep the German industrial machine operating than they are with any other phase of the economic situation. Raw materials bought on time credit and paid for in wares is the German formula, and individual credits from one country to another, rather than Government loans, is considered the only safe way of rebuilding healthy trade relations.

The Berlin correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD finds a fear in banking circles in this country that unless the Spa and the Brussels conferences lead to more tangible results and less political chess playing than other countries developed, Germany will have another revolution this summer.

Failure of Two Pairs.

The failure of the Frankfurt fair and the even more serious failure of the Leipzig fair are frequently commented upon in business circles here. At neither of these fairs did foreign orders develop in the volume expected. Foreign buyers at Frankfurt found that the German prices either were above the world's market prices or so close to them as to make purchasing in Frankfurt unprofitable.

German factories have begun to pay off employees in large number, and this closing down movement, according to well informed observers, is only starting.

Another matter the Germans would like to see discussed at Brussels is the return of German property liquidated in the allied countries during the war. If the Allies refuse rectification of this and the German Government has to indemnify citizens of the United States it will result in such an inflation of German currency that, as one Berlin banker said, "when you go out to luncheon you will have to take a suitcase full of bank notes with you."

It is urged here that rectification will need be made on behalf of German property owners, as well as in the common interest, and that unless international finance acknowledges these common interests capitalism will collapse.

Opinion of Financiers.

This is not the view of the radicals, but is that of one of the best trained financiers of Europe. "Germany can still be saved for capitalism, but it has got to be done without waste of words, and there cannot be any more mistakes permitted," he said. "If it is not done, it will mean that capitalism will be unable to save itself as a system, and Bolshevism must follow. When that is proved, I, for my part, will put my services at the disposal of the Bolsheviks."

Much satisfaction was expressed in Berlin financial circles over the American entry into the German market as an investor in industrial stocks. The purchase by the Guggenheim interests and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of a block of shares of the German General Electric Company was the first step in what the Germans hope was the inauguration of a new American financial policy.

Hitherto American investments in Germany have been largely in the way of municipal securities, while the British and the French became heavily interested in German industries.

Germans say that the significance of the electric company deal is that it gives

FRANCE GETS POWER
FROM HER STREAMS

Dr. Casenave Says Coal Mine
Losses Are Being Replaced.

In place of her coal mines destroyed by the Germans France is turning to power, to her water resources, Maurice Casenave, chairman of the French High Commission to the United States, informed the New York section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle last night. Great success had marked the French effort to replace coal by water power, Dr. Casenave said, and added:

"The total water power available in France is calculated at 30,000,000 horsepower a year. Before the war only about 700,000 horsepower actually was obtained from this source. Before long we hope to get 5,000,000 horsepower. This would mean that France would no longer be tributary to any foreign power."

He said that his country was relying on canals rather than railroads for transportation of potash, due to the German destruction of French lines of communication, and said that exportation of potash to this country, while not now great, will increase gradually.

In introducing Joseph H. Choate, general counsel of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., Dr. Marston T. Hoger, who presided, said that this country will never be safe without a synthetic dye industry, since chemical warfare, now so important a branch of war, depends upon two things: dye and poison.

TREATY OPPOSED BY
TURK NATIONALISTS

Alies Told Damad Ferid
Pact Will Not Hold.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The Turkish newspapers have not yet published the terms of the peace treaty, but many gloomy editorials are being printed declaring that Turkey cannot live without Thrace and Smyrna.

The Mustafa Kemal Nationalist Government at Ankara has sent a communication to the Paris Peace Conference, saying that Turkey will not be bound by any agreement the Government of Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, makes.

The nationalists are moving large sections of troops southward and apparently are making extensive preparations to move against the Greeks. Agitation in Thrace against the peace treaty continues, and it is reported there has been a general military organization preparatory to resisting the entrance of the Greeks.

An extraordinary court-martial in Constantinople has condemned to death (by default, as the condemned did not appear) Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader; Alfred Rustem Bey, former Turkish Ambassador at Washington; Edith Hanoum and her husband, Dr. Adnan Bey and many other prominent Nationalist leaders. It declared that the nationalist agitators were responsible for the hard terms imposed by the treaty. This action caused amusement among the foreigners in Constantinople, owing to the fact that the Damad Ferid Government has no authority in Anatolia.

Chile Confirms British Offer.

BRNO, AILES, May 14.—Despatches from Santiago say official confirmation has been given of reports that the British Government has offered Chile a number of submarines of the latest type. The price for the submarines will be low, the despatches add, and Chile will get easy terms in making payment for them.

17 MORE BARRACKS
WRECKED IN RAIDS

Irish Revenue Offices Also
Broken Into and Tax Books
Taken.

POST OFFICES RANSACKED

Carriek-on-Shannon Board of
Guardians Votes Allegiance
to Sinn Fein.

DUBLIN, May 14.—An official report issued this evening says that on Thursday night seventeen vacant police barracks and huts were raided and wholly or partly destroyed. Five post offices also were raided, the officials being held up by armed masked men. The money in the offices was taken and the instruments destroyed.

In addition five revenue offices were raided and the income tax books removed. Notices were posted in various districts conveying threats against persons who fail to abstain from speaking to policemen.

In the raids on the revenue offices no documents relating to old age pensions were disturbed. Notices were left behind saying that nothing had been taken "except matter harmful to the Irish Republic."

The Maynooth Town Hall, which was the property of the Duke of Leinster, was destroyed by fire.

Bodies of constabulary and military reinforcements are arriving in the counties Leitrim and Roscommon.

At Carriek-on-Shannon the Board of Guardians to-day unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by its chairman refusing to acknowledge any Government in Ireland except the Sinn Fein Parliament.

The plan of Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, commander of the Government forces in Ireland, looking to closer cooperation between the police and the military in an effort to suppress the disorders in Ireland, involves the establishment of military posts in isolated districts, where the police barracks had to be abandoned because of attacks upon them. It is stated here on apparently good authority.

The opinion of the British authorities seems to be that the disorders in Ireland, which they regard as acts of rebellion, call for the use of soldiers instead of the police.

The proposal to establish military posts is resented by many of the Irish people, who regard it as the setting up of the blackhouse system, which was first tried in South Africa in the Boer War.

Leaves \$100,000 to Charity.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 14.—Charitable bequests aggregating nearly \$100,000 were left by the will of James Shand, a merchant of this city, which was filed for probate today.

TITTONI PRESIDENT
OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

Will Discuss Inviting Wilson
to Copvooke Assembly.

ROME, May 14.—The fifth session of the Council of the League of Nations met at the Ministry of the Colonies this afternoon. Signor Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, was elected president. The first public sitting of the council to-morrow will discuss the internal administration of the council.

Among the more important questions which will come up for discussion will be that of inviting President Wilson to convene the first assembly of the League of Nations, which is expected to take place in the autumn.

According to the Tribuna, the council decided to reply to M. Teitcheier, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that the league's commission must be received in Russia unconditionally. This was in answer to a Moscow wireless despatch of May 9 saying that in view of the fact that certain members of the League of Nations were actively supporting Poland and the Ukraine the Central Soviet could not for military reasons admit into Russia any delegation which included representatives of those nations, although the Soviet supported the principle of the league's decision to send an investigating delegation into Russia.

MEDA DECLINES.
REPORT IN ROME

New Nitti Cabinet Considered
Doubtful.

LONDON, May 14.—A Reuters message from the Italian capital says that Signor Meda, who has been recommended to the King for the Premiership by Signor Nitti, is reported to have declined the task, and as the popular party is showing no disposition to support either Nitti or Signor Bonomi, the chances of a new Nitti combination are receding. King Victor Emmanuel is said to be still trying to have Signor Nitti retain office.

The popular newspapers of Rome are discussing the possibility of an administration headed by Giovanni Giolitti, a former Premier, but his supporters are said to be of the belief he should not return to that office until all questions raised by the war are disposed of.

COUNTER REVOLT
IN MOSCOW DENIED

Polish Drive Unites Russians,
Says Gregory Krassine.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—Rumors of a counter revolution in Moscow were emphatically denied today by Gregory Krassine, Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce. He declared the Polish offensive was having a totally opposite effect, firmly knitting the Russian people and rallying them around the Soviets. This, he said, even applied to the opponents of communism, such as Gen. Brusiloff, who was now actively leading Soviet forces.

THE HEALING FRUIT
In all Arabian tales the apple
is called the healing fruit.

In Pomerania an apple is eaten
on Easter morn as a preventive
of fever; in Westphalia, as a
preventive of jaundice.

"An apple a day keeps the
doctor away" is a true Amer-
ican saying.

At CHILDS, luscious baked
apples and delicious apple
sauce are always on the menu.

And at luncheon—deliciously
spiced, delightfully juicy
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New York University is doing her utmost to provide training for these students. But last fall she was compelled to refuse admission to more than five hundred of them. With her limited endowment funds she could not provide the necessary additional classrooms, instructors, and other equipment.

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New York's young men and women must be given their chance—at any cost.

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